

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ JOURNAL
"WANT" ADS. NEXT SUNDAY. .
ELEVEN WORDS IN AS MANY ADS.
THAT DON'T BELONG THERE.
THESE WORDS MAKE AN EVERY-
DAY MAXIM.
\$100 IN SEVEN PRIZES.
SEE PAGE 12 THIS MORNING. .

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

HERE'S A DAINTY FRENCH NOVELTY
FOR THE DRAWING ROOM OR
PARLOR. THE COMPANION PASSE-
PARTOUT TO THE ONE GIVEN
AWAY LAST SUNDAY. FREE TO
EVERYBODY WHO INSERTS A PAID
"WANT" AD. IN NEXT SUNDAY'S
JOURNAL.

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AGUINALDO DECLARES WAR, BUT HIS ARMY RUNS AWAY.

Scattered Remnant of
the Insurgent Hordes
Takes to the Boso-
Boso Hills.

Reservoir Captured by
Our Troops, and
Manila Is Saved a
Water Famine.

Evidence Accumulat-
ing That the Attack
Had Been Long Pre-
meditated.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The American lines have been extended six miles in every direction around the city. This brings the water works, five miles north of the city, within the lines and does away with the least danger of a water famine in Manila. These water works were taken by the First Nebraska, reinforced by Colorado and Tennessee infantry, with a loss of two killed and three wounded. When the Filipinos fled they took with them the valves and head of the steam chest and the cylinder heads of the pumping station. These were subsequently found by Artiller Hays, of Company I of the Colorado regiment, hidden in a coal heap.

The shattered Filipino forces are falling back to the Boso-Boso hills, justly San Mateo and Boso-Boso mountains, ten miles from the city. It will be a terrible task to dislodge them from their mountain fastnesses, but, on the other hand, after the drubbing they have received, they will hesitate long about attacking the Americans again, and the lines will be gradually advanced until the Filipino army will be compelled either to surrender or disband.

The policy of Aguinaldo, now that he has begun the utmost fury of his men only means a greater slaughter, will be to fight the Americans as the Cubans fought the Spaniards. He will harass the Yankees by shutting off supplies from the interior and will avoid another regular battle.

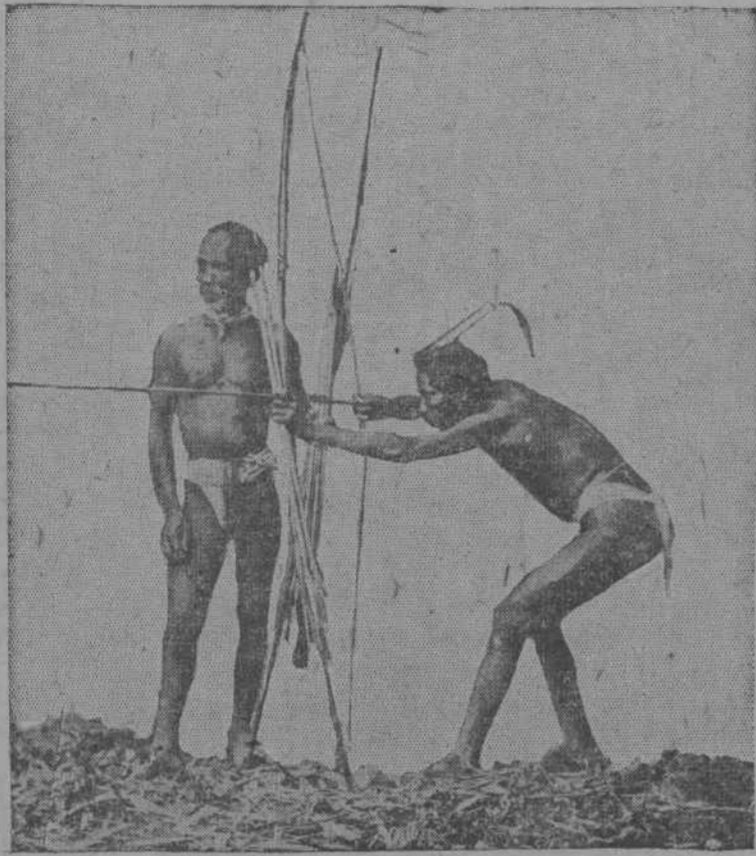
Aguinaldo as Dictator.
That the Filipinos really mean war is evidenced by the proclamation of Aguinaldo declaring himself Dictator and announcing the beginning of hostilities. Aguinaldo's immediate whereabouts are unknown. He took no part in the fighting. The city is full of wounded men and at night there is always more or less shooting from windows by the natives, but there have been no casualties from this cause. The wounded and prisoners of the Filipinos are in a case. They do not know what happened to them. The killed, captured and wounded of the natives will number about ten thousand, which is probably one-third of the army which Aguinaldo drew up to overwhelm the Americans.

The extraordinary ignorance of the natives in regard to the army they went against is appalling. Among the wounded is a chief of the Ygorotes, that wild tribe which came against our rapid fire guns and rifles with bows and arrows. His thigh is shattered, but the pain of his wound takes less of his attention than his wonder at the cannon that mowed down his men. He said that he and his people had never heard of guns that shot like a rain storm, and even now he does not believe that the destruction was wrought by merely human agency. The chief is savage in his rage against the Tagalogs for placing the Ygorotes before the American batteries under pretense of giving them the post of honor. He swears he will declare a war of his own to avenge his people when he gets back among the numberless hordes of the North. At the front there are long distance skirmishes constantly occurring, but only scattered bands of the Filipinos remain within range of the American lines. The army that was seems to have melted entirely away.

Volunteers Like Veterans.
The American line is fully twenty-five miles long, extending from Malabon on the north to Paranaque on the south. The foresight of the American generals is the one thing responsible for the tremendous victory. They realized that sooner or later the Filipinos would attack, and drilled their troops incessantly for just this thing. The result is that now the volunteers are holding their posts like veterans, and feel their ability to clear the whole island of insurgents—so the Filipino troops are now officially described.

The presence of Spaniards among the

NO HAMPERING LEGISLATION TO THE PHILIPPINE POLICY IN THIS CONGRESS.



Ygorote Bowmen Who Stood Against Our Machine Guns.

[From a Photograph Taken Near Manila.]
Seven hundred of these wild warriors stood against our light artillery on Sunday last till they were mowed down. The old English bow was seven feet high, and the arrow a good cloth-yard long. These bows must be eight feet high and the arrows five feet long. With the return of such a giant spring as one of these bent bows would make, the arrow would go through a man like a ramrod out of an old Springfield rifle.

"HAVE BURIED 500 OF THEIR DEAD."

Otis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, Feb. 7.

Adjutant-General, Washington.

The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from the Luzon provinces. The enemy numbered over 20,000, possessing several quick-firing and Krupp field guns. A good portion of the enemy was armed with Mausers of the latest pattern.

Two Krupp guns and a great many rifles were captured. The insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition.

QUITE A NUMBER OF SPANISH SOLDIERS WERE IN THE INSURGENT SERVICE, WHO SERVED ARTILLERY.

The insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly in bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties will probably aggregate 250. Full reports to-day.

The casualties of the insurgents are very heavy. WE HAVE BURIED SOME 500 OF THEIR DEAD, and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is probably 4,000.

Took the water works pumping station yesterday, six miles out, after a considerable skirmish with the enemy, who made no stand. The pumps are damaged, but will be working in a week. Have a number of condensers set up in city which furnish good water.

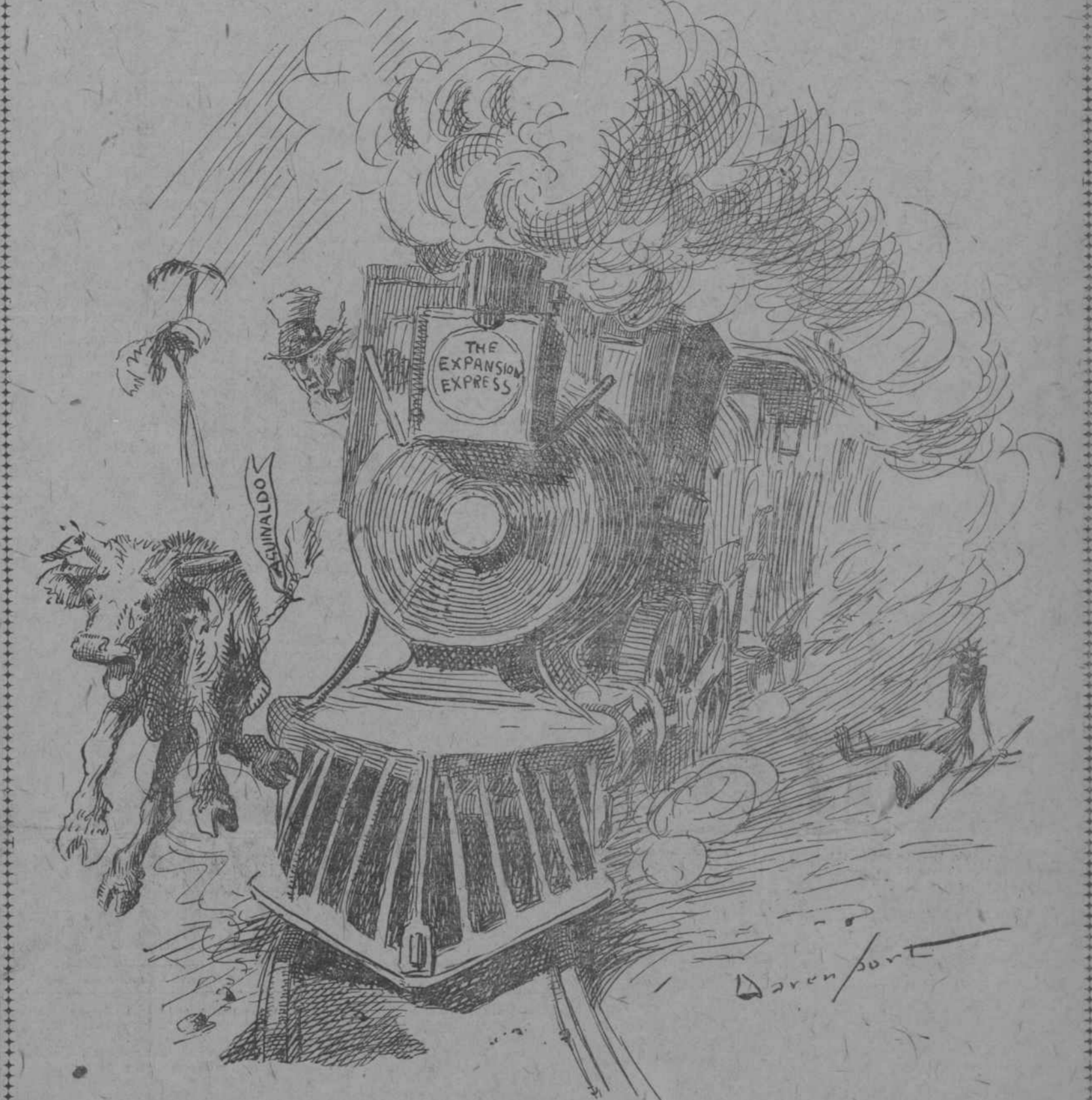
The troops are in excellent spirits and quiet prevail.

MAGNIFICENT VICTORY, SAYS ALGER TO OTIS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary Alger this morning sent the following cablegram to General Otis at Manila:

"Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory of Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor."

ALGER."



"BAD FOR THE COW."

The Administration Determined to Crush Aguinaldo's Forces with All Possible Speed.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Journal's forecast of the Administration's programme in the Philippines was verified to-day at the Cabinet meeting, where it was decided that the war should be pushed, even if Aguinaldo were driven into the sea. The Cabinet discussed the matter at great length. The opinion of the State Department that the Philippines must be treated as disturbers of the peace, which Spain and the United States have guaranteed by the protocol, was accepted as the Government's attitude. Their attack upon United States forces, peacefully and legally occupying Manila, has freed this Government from the prohibition to extend its lines outside of Manila.

It is this Government's duty to preserve peace throughout the islands, and threatening assemblages will be dispersed and leaders will be arrested until peace is secured.

The President, his Cabinet, and his friends and advisers outside the Cabinet, agree that, aside from this country's legal right and duty, it is the part of kindness to the insurgents to teach them as speedily as possible that the United States is in control and will remain in control until Congress by law orders a different state of affairs.

General Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey received supplemental instructions on these lines to-day, and the text of the new treaty was cabled to them, so that they might understand the situation, as between this country and Spain, relative to the Philippines.

Bent on Capturing Aguinaldo.
Otis and Dewey will unquestionably bend every effort toward securing the arrest of Aguinaldo and his lieutenants. As the ringleaders in the disturbances their capture is of the utmost importance. Army and navy officials agree that they are a set of mercenaries whose chief aim is to secure a price for their tranquillity, and who, having been once bought off by Spain, cannot understand the lack of a corruption fund in this country.

While Government officials talk diplomatically for publication, in private they do not mince words, and when Aguinaldo's capture is talked of unofficially it means the prompt dispatch of that chieftain if caught during hostilities.

The loss of American lives, it is explained, is the most extreme measure in Aguinaldo's case, as the mass of natives in the opinion of officers returned from Manila, would gladly accept our kind

offices in giving them the freedom enjoyed by citizens of the United States.

That General Otis understood his first instructions was indicated by his dispatch of to-day, when he said he had extended his lines six miles beyond Manila's limits and had effected the important capture of the water works. The lines presumably have been extended since the last cable was received and officials expect that to-morrow they will be nine miles beyond the city limit.

This work of expansion will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible.

Another Battle Nearer Certain.

General Otis, in one of his dispatches, explains that the insurgents, to the number of 20,000, are concentrated around Manila. This means that General Otis's line, several miles long, is confronted by an army of greater size, with a narrow strip of unoccupied land between the two forces. As the American lines are advanced a further conflict with the Filipinos is regarded here as certain. It is expected to occur within twenty-four hours, unless the insurgents promptly fall back, and even then they cannot be long deferred, as they will be followed up by the American troops. The presumption is that they are entrenched behind bamboo thickets, similar to those our soldiers charged in the recent battle.

The insurgents' capital, Malolos, is General Otis's objective point, and there is where Aguinaldo is expected to make his last stand before breaking up his forces into guerrilla bands and taking to the forests and mountains. When his soldiers do that they will be placed in the category of brigands, and with the towns people and protected first by American soldiers and then by natives who take the oath of allegiance, Aguinaldo's forces, it is expected, will see the futility of their efforts.

Following the prospective battle, news of an engagement at Iloilo is expected. The order which that town has undoubtedly reached General Miller before this, and he is not expected to take more than twenty-four hours for preparation. He will give the insurgents an opportunity to surrender the city peacefully, and if they refuse, it will be taken forcibly. At Iloilo the Americans will be under the disadvantage of having to disembark under the enemy's fire.

Iloilo Must Surrender.

This could be obviated by a bombardment from the war ships, and after due notice is given this method of attack is entirely justifiable. In view of the ignorance of the insurgents and the possibility that they might not remove the women and children and the aged to a place of safety, the bombardment will not be made if it can be avoided.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It now seems certain that no legislation looking toward the hampering of our government of the Philippines will be passed by the Senate during the present session. Speeches are to be made, but no vote, it is understood, will be taken before March 4, when the present Congress ends.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The McNary resolution will probably not be adopted by the Senate after all. This is the resolution, it will be remembered, that declared the Philippines were never to become an integral part of the United States. Upon the promise that it should be passed Mr. McNary was yesterday induced to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty.

The change in the programme to-day is understood to have been agreed upon with the entire concurrence of the author of the resolution. Mr. McNary has doubtless been assured that the object he sought to attain—viz., that sugar from the Philippines should not be brought into the United States in competition with the American product without the payment of customs duty, will be provided for in many other ways.

It is a remarkable fact that both sides, Republican and Democratic, are now equally desirous of preventing the adoption of the resolution.

The Republicans consider that it would be inexpedient to pass such a declaration of policy at this time, when the Philippines are in open war against the United States. They say that a declaration that we proposed to give those people their independence at some future time, no matter how remote, would appear incongruous in the light of the present situation. As Senator Lodge declared in his speech, it would be time enough to give promises to these people after they have been brought to their senses and made to realize the enormity of their offence in firing upon the very men that were bringing them freedom and liberty.

It's a Dead Resolution.

On their side the Democratic anti-treaty leaders do not want the McNary resolution adopted by any accident whatever. The point of the issue they have created through their votes against the ratification of the treaty would in their opinion be lost if any resolution were now adopted declaring that it was the intention of the United States ultimately to establish an independent government in the Philippines. They were willing to adopt such a resolution before the ratification of the treaty, but now they are not.

Under these circumstances the McNary resolution is expected to be side tracked.

Fun with Mr. Mason.

"What agreement does the Senator refer to?" asked Mr. Jones, of Arkansas.

"It was an agreement all around," said Mr. Mason.

"All around what?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"All around you?"

"Well, that is a good deal," replied the

amplified Mr. Mason and great laughter.

"Yes," responded Mr. Tillman. "Then if

you don't get a vote on the resolution you

will consider yourself deceived?"

"Yes; but I am used to that here," replied

Mr. Mason.

The resolution then went to the calendar.

Mr. Lindsay has given notice that he will

call it up on Thursday in order to make

a speech upon it, but there is a solidly

fixed impression that no vote will be had

on it before the 4th of March, when the

session ends.

Treaty Started on Its Way.

The State Department was advised to-day by the White House that the United

States Senate had formally ratified the

peace treaty yesterday. Secretary Hay im-

mediately sent a notice to that effect to M.

Tillman, the Charge of the French Em-

bassy here, with the request that he com-

municate the fact to the Spanish Govern-

ment. This course is necessary, as direct

diplomatic intercourse has not yet been re-

sumed between the United States and

Spain. There is nothing now to do but to

await the action of the Spanish Govern-



UTAH'S LIGHT ARTILLERY, WHICH DID SUCH GOOD WORK AT MANILA ON SUNDAY.

When the great fighting line of our troops was formed around Manila on Saturday night and Sunday the Utah battery supported the advance of the two brigades on the southern flank. The artillery was also engaged in a conflict with the